CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

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PRINTED WEEKLY FOR THE PROPRIETORS,
BY A. H. DISMUKES.

TERMS,

THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*

☞No subscription will be received for less than twelve months; and any subscriber omitting to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the expiration of the year, will be considered as desiring a continuance. When arrearages are incurred, no paper will be discontinued until such are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of sixty cents a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*

☞Every advertisement unaccompanied with instructions, will be continued and charged, until specially ordered to be stopped; and no advertisement, from a distance, will be inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town or its vicinity.

☞*Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

FRESH GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from New-York, and offers for sale on a small advance, for Cash or country produce, at his store on Green Street, the following

GOODS:

CLOTHS, Cassimeres & Sattinetts.
White, yellow and Red Flannels,
Bombazette, plain and figured,
Carolina and Scotch Plaid,
Men's Ladies' wool Hose & half Hose,
Calicoes and Cambrics,
Cotton and Silk Ginghams,
Domestic Sheeting and Shirting,
Printed and bleached Linen,
Black silk Vesting,
Sarsnett and Sin-chew.
Figured Nankeen Crapes,
Black and coloured Canton, do.
Plain French do.
Crape and raw silk Shawls,
Cambric and Chintz, do.
Ladies' Fleecy and Beaver Gloves,
Men's Beaver do.
Fancy Writing and Letter Paper,
No. 10 Whittemore Cards,
Negro Cloth and Ticking,
Wire and Hair Sieves,
Men's Beaver, and Imitation Beaver Hats,
Men's and Boys' Wool do.

With a complete assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery and Groceries.

JAMES JENKIN.

December 4, 1822. 27-tf.

Entertainment.

DAVID D. SALMON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment

In the South-East corner of the Court House square—together with the buildings lately occupied by Louis D. Henry, Esq adjoining the main building, which will enable him to accommodate from 18 to 20 genteel Boarders. His tables will be furnished with the best the market affords; his Bar is supplied with the best of Liquors, and he trusts from his attention to those who may favor him with their custom, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Persons attending Court as well as Travellers shall always be accommodated and every attention paid to render their stay agreeable. His Stables are good and furnished with every article in the provender line. The greatest care will be taken of Horses left in his charge.

Fayetteville, Nov. 29. 42 tf

A. SWEETLAND,

MARBLE-CUTTER.

Monuments, Tomb-tables Head-stones, &c.

Hay-Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

BLANKS of every description for sale at this Office.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of

Fitzharris & Gallop,

And have taken the New Brick store on Person street, one door east of Messrs. Williams & Co. where they offer at

Wholesale and Retail,

FOR CASH OR ACCEPTANCES,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

Extra Black, Blue and Coloured Cloths
Super do do do do
Extra do do Cassimeres
Blue and Mixt Sattinetts
Valencia, Thibnett & Silk Vestings
White and Coloured Marseilles do
Silk and Worsted Ladies' Plaids
Caroline do
Tartan do
Tartan Cloaks
Bombazettes, Assorted
Green Backing Baizes
Red, White and Green Flannels
White Gauze do
Blankets assorted
An assortment of Calicoes and Ginghams
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Irish Sheetings
Thread Cambricks
Jackonet and Mull Muslins
Book and Cambrick do
Black Sarsnets and Sin-chews
Green do do
Green, White & Pink Florence Silks
Black Figured Grosvenot do
Black Figured Denaples do
Stripe Silks, assorted
Black Canton and Bandanna Hdkffs.
Company Silk do do
Black and White Silk Lace Veils
Elegant worked do do Caps
Mull Mull and Leno do
Muslin and Thread Lace insertion
Silk and Cotton Laces
Black, Mararem, Blue and Lilack Plushings
do do do do Gimps
Silk and Tabby Velvets, assorted colours
Black, Blue and Coloured Canton Crape Robes
Black, Blue, Green and White Italian Crapes
Nankeen Crapes, assorted
Black Velvet Ribbons, assorted Nos.
Fancy Ribbons, assorted
Green Gauze
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Hose
do do Black and coloured Worsted do
do do White cotton do
An assortment of Lamb Wool do
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Gloves
do Fleeced Kid, Black & White do
do Black and Coloured Beaver do
Gentlemens' Beaver & Buckskin do
do Silk, Worsted, Lambswool and cotton Half Hose
Tortoise Shell and Ivory Combs
Jet Waist Buckles—and many other Articles, which, together with those expected from New York, in a few days, will make their assortment of Goods complete.

Groceries.

Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga and Port Wines
Jamaica Rum and French Brandy
Lump and Loaf Sugars
Gun-Powder, Imperial and Hyson Teas
Chocolate and Green Coffee
Soft Shell Almonds and Muscatel Raisons
Pepper, Spice and Race Ginger
London Mustard, Nutmegs & Cassia
FFF Powder and Shot, assorted, &c.
Saml. Whittemore & Co's Cotton and Wool Cards

A VARIETY OF

Hardware and Cutlery,

Wrought and Cut nails, assorted.
Swede's Iron, assorted sizes.

Lawrence Fitzharris, Alexander Gallop.

Fayetteville, N. C. Jan. 1, 1823.-31tf

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

THAT Dwelling House, and Lot containing three acres, or thereby, situated on the south side of Person street, nearly half way to Campbleton, and formerly the property of Robert Raiford, Esq. is now for sale. For terms apply to LARKIN NEWBY,

or

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

9th Jan. 1823. 32 tf

200 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber or stolen, most probably the latter, in the month of September, 1816, my negro man SHADRACK. He is of common size, very black, about nineteen or twenty years of age when he left me, or was taken away; had a piece cut off of his right ear; large scar in the bend of one of his elbows, occasioned by a burn, and the leaders much contracted; a scar on one of his legs, occasioned by a snag; a number of other scars on him, and much marked with the whip. The probability is his name is now altered.

Fifty dollars reward will be given for the apprehension of said negro, confined in any goal, and information given to the subscriber, so that he gets him again, and all reasonable charges paid; one hundred and fifty dollars reward for the thief, with proof to conviction. Any person able to give me any information concerning said negro, will do me the kindness to write to me, addressed Fairfield District, South Carolina.

JEPTHA PICKET.

Nov 19th, 1822. 27 3m

Groceries. &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a Large and General Assortment of

Swede and Russia Iron,

And intends keeping a constant supply of that article.

ALSO,

Prime Green Coffee,
Muscovado Sugar,
Turks Island Salt,
A few Hhds. old Jamaica Rum, &c. &c.

All of which may be had on the lowest terms, for cash, or approved notes at Bank, at 60 days—purchasers may be accommodated in quantity, and will find it to their advantage to call and judge for themselves.

E. Stedman.

Fayetteville, 15th Jan. 1823.

☞ **Intending to leave** this State in the Spring, the subscriber offers for sale his

Manufactory
OF
STONE-WARE

With all the fixtures on the premises.

The Factory is now in successful operation and is an object worth the attention of any person wishing to engage in a lucrative business.—The terms shall be made accommodating to the purchaser.

GURDON ROBINS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 1822. 28 tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has Just Received, and offers for sale at a Reduced Price.

30 Boxes Garden Seeds,

of a Superior Quality, each Box containing 300 papers of various kinds.

William Nott.

Feb. 13 —7tf.

Sate of North Carolina

MONTGOMERY COUNTY,

COURT OF EQUITY,

Fall Term, 1822.

Alfred Randle vs. Parham Kirk. & others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Hodges and Tempy his wife, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefor ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, that the said James Hodges and Tempy his Wife, appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in the Town of Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise Judgement Pro. Confesso will be taken as to them, and the cause heard exparte.

JNO CHRISTIAN, C. M. E.

February 6, 1823. 36 6w

Blank Deeds,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

JORDAN'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues at his well known stand, where

TRAVELLERS

will meet with comfortabl accommodations. His Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in this State, and are constantly supplied with Forage and Grain of every kind, and attended by faithful and steady Hostlers.

The citizens of Fayetteville are also informed, that he is ready to receive

BOARDERS

on his usual reasonable terms.

Dillon Jordan.

Fayetteville, Jan. 23, 1823. 34tf

"The labor of the body, frees us from the pains of the mind, and this it is which makes the poor man happy."

The Subscriber

BEGS LEAVE to inform his friends & the public, that having provided himself with the best materials, and engaged the first rate workmen, he intends to carry on the manufactory of

WINDSOR
AND
FANCY CHAIRS,

in all its varieties. Repairs done in the neatest manner.

He would also add, that having secured the services of an eminent

Sign and Ornamental PAINTER,

he is prepared to execute orders in that line, in the best style, and with the utmost despatch.

N.B. All kinds of Cabinet making, Carving, Turning, and Upholstery, as usual

C. J. Tooker.

Jan. 30—35:tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has Just Received from N. York

A QUANTITY OF

Shad Seine Twine,
AND
CHEESE.

AND, ON CONSIGNMENT,

4 Pipes very superior 4th Proof Cognac Brandy—4 Puncheons Old 3d proof Antigua Rum, and 20 Bags Green Coffee, which I will sell low for cash, or good Notes at either Bank.

DONALD M'QUEEN.

Feb. 13, 1823 37 tf

For Sale,

THAT Valuable & commodious

House and Lot

On Maiden Lane, in the Town of Fayetteville, formerly the property of Abner F Bowell, and now in the occupancy of Charles B Jones, Esq. Also, PEW No. 21, on the ground floor of St. John's Church, and PEW No 30, on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville.

John Armstrong.

Jan. 14, 1823. 33 tf

SUGAR, OIL, &c.

Just Received,

Prime Brown Sugar, in Hds. & Bbls.
" Green Coffee
Currier's Oil—a few Bbls. will be sold low

ALSO—A FEW SETS

Venetian Blinds,

At Manufacturer's Prices. Persons wishing this article, can have them made to any size, at short notice, by leaving their orders with the subscribers.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Feb. 11, 1823. 37 3t

CHERAW,
SOUTH CAROLINA.

About 500 Lots in the Town of Cheraw, including all those valuable lots on the River Bank together with 1000 acres of wood land in the vicinity of the Town, will positively be sold at Public Auction in April next, the sales will commence on the first Monday of the month, and will continue for three days or until all the above property is sold.

Terms as follows;

On all sums less than $500, a credit of twelve months, on all sums exceeding $500, and less than $2000, a credit of one and two years, payable in equal annual installments, on all sums exceeding $2000, a credit of one two and three years, payable in het same manner, Interest from the date of the purchase, the purchaser paying at the time of sale 10 per cent on the amount of his contracts and giving a mortgage of the property with personal security if required.

It is thought superfluous to dwell on the rise, the present importance and future prospect of Cheraw: as it has now assumed that rank in the commercial world which renders such detail unnecessary, but for the information of those who may live at a distance, and whose Mercantile connection with this section of country may not have led them to a knowledge of the consequence and resources of this place, we subjoin the following facts: In the year 1818, Cheraw (then Chatham,) contained a Store three or four dwelling houses, and thirty or forty inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1820, and now contains an elegant Academy, a Printing Establishment from which issues a weekly paper, four houses of Entertainment thirty Stores, a considerable number of dwelling Houses and at least 1000 inhabitants two large Steam Boats and a variety of small craft are employed in navigating the river, one Steam Boat plies directly between Charleston, and the other between Georgetown and Cheraw each boat carries from 6 0 to 800 bales of cotton a trip, the Steam Boat Pee Dee has performed the entire trip from Cheraw to Georgetown and back in four days. During the last season about 14,000 bales of cotton were sent from this place, and during this season it is computed from the present purchases that 20,000 at least will be sent to market with a variety of other produce. The resources of Cheraw from the back country, are not inferior to that of any inland Town between Richmond (Vir.) and Augusta (Geo.) Arrangements have been made to throw a bridge over the River, and the Mail Routes have been so altered as to accom date the place. The site of the Town is elevated, airy and commanding.

JOHN TAYLOR Jr.
JAMES COIT,
Agents for the Chatham Town Company

☞**Doct. Thomas Nash** Cameron tenders his professional services to the Inhabitants of Fayetteville and its Vicinity. He has taken the shop lately occupied by Doctor Scott, at which place, or at his brothers John A. Cameron he may be found by those who wish to employ him.

Sept 11, 1822. 15 tf

Dancing School.

MR. SANSAY, (from New-York) will open a Dancing School at Mrs. Barge's Hotel, on Monday next. From his long experience in teaching this polite accomplishment, he flatters himself he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize him.

Fayetteville, Jan. 2, 1823 31

Barnum Beach & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

15 Packages
LADIES' & GENTLEMENS
BOOTS & SHOES.

Made particularly for Retailing.

ALSO,

14 Doz. Blk. & Coloured Morocco
10 Doz. Hair Seives
10 Boxes Cotton Cards,

Which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, lower than usual, for Cash.

☞ All debts contracted with us, after this notice, will be considered on interest after 30 days.

Feb: 13, 1823: 37tf

CARD.

MR HAMILTON having recently made arrangements with the School Committee, begs leave to state, that a room in the Academy is now appropriated for the accommodation of a Young Ladies' Class, where the principles and practice of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be taught, by a competent Professor. Should the requisite encouragement immediately offer, tuition will commence by the first of next month.

Terms may be learnt on application to Mr. H. at the Academy.

Feb 20.

Saddlery Warehouse,

GREEN STREET,

AT THE OLD STAND,

A few doors north of the Market Square.

T. HARRISON, in addition to his former Stock, has this day received from New-York, a new supply of

GOODS

in his line, and expects to keep always on hand, a full assortment of all articles in the Saddle and Harness Making Business, so that Country Saddlers and others may rely on being satisfactorily supplied and on very favourable terms. He has also received some articles in the line of Coach Making, such as Plated Bands, Handles, Moulding, Joints, Knobs, Lace, &c. &c.; and keeps constantly of his own manufacturing,

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Velices,

with every other article in the line.

February 20, 1822. 38:tf.

Take Notice,

THAT the Subscriber earnestly calls on all persons using Weights, Measures, and Steelyards, within the town of Fayetteville, to bring them to the Standard, by the 1st of April next, to be examined and adjusted otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs.

N. B. The Penalty by Law for non compliance is $50

John Kennedy, s. k.

Feb. 20 —38:3t.

Blacking.

H. G. Nelson & Co.

HAVE just received 150 Bottles Lee's real japan liquid BLACKING, *warranted* genuine.

February 19, 1823. 3 :3t.

Hogs Bristles.

CASH paid for clean Combed Hogs Bristles, by the subscriber.

Gurdon Robins, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14 1822. 33 tf

Carriage Driver Wanted

LIBERAL wages will be given to a Man, who can Drive and take care of Horses well.

Robt. Donaldson.

Feb. 13. 37:tf.

REMARKS OF [illegible] OF

On the Bill "for the more effectual protection of Domestic Manufactures," delivered in Committee of the whole.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB. 11.

THE CHAIRMAN—

The course which I have hitherto pursued, both in the past and present session, is a sufficient apology on my part, that I will not detain you long.—At all times diffident, but especially on the present occasion, when preceded by the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Hardin) who took so strong a hold, in detailing the pernicious effects of the bill; and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Tod) who entertained us with so many cogent and diverting arguments on the other side, I shall content myself by submitting a few remarks on the general principles of the bill. I am well aware, Mr. Chairman, that the patience of the committee is already exhausted in the discussion of the subject; I am also convinced, that no argument that can be urged, either pro. or con. will have any bearing on its final decision. Yet as we are only the representatives of the people,' the tenants of the day," it is due to the nation, to the sovereign people, to know what are the different views entertained by gentlemen on this important and interesting subject. The ostensible object of the bill, is the protection of domestic manufactures, by laying additional duties on certain articles imported into the United States; and it is said in its favor, that it will increase your revenue; that it will promote both your agricultural and commercial interest; that it will give employment to many of your citizens; that it is in justice due to the north as a similar protection has been extended to the South. And still a deeper pretension is made in its favor, that it is inseparably connected with the prosperity and independence of the nation. These are Mr. Chairman, important and interesting considerations, they are such, I am persuaded, as would meet the decided approbation of every gentleman in this House; and could I believe that such would be the result, I would feel no hesitation in voting for the bill, not only in its present shape, but to any extent that it might be made so as to produce such desirable effects.—But, Sir, I do not understand that train of reasoning, which goes to prove, that to prohibit or partially diminish your importation, will increase your exports. Neither do I understand the logical inference by which it is ascertained, that it will promote your agricultural interest, to lessen the competition in the market in which the farmer may be disposed to sell his surplus produce. I had always thought (and I yet have no reason to change that opinion) that the greater the competition in any market where I had produce, secured me higher sales and lower purchases. From the course which this discussion has taken, it appears that gentlemen think this nation is too agricultural. Extensive manufacturing establishments are held up to us, as the only high road, that leads to national wealth and honor; therefore, for the special benefit of the farmer, you will tax him for the protection of another class of the community, having different pursuits and controuled by different interests. This is proving that it will promote my pecuniary interest to take the money out of my pocket and put it into yours. How far the proposed system will promote the commercial interest, I leave to merchants to say. I had always thought that agriculture and commerce, were like the twin sisters in the fable, who were so closely united by some imperceptible ties, that when one was sick, the other would pine and languish, and however far or remote their situation from each other, you could always read in the countenance of the one, the health or the decline of her absent sister. It is also strongly urged, that as protecting duties had been laid to favor the coffee and sugar of the south, that justice required that the same liberality and protection should be extended to our manufacturing brethren in the north. To me this is a bad argument: from the views I have taken, it makes the matter so much worse, I would gladly see the people protected both against the Southern Nabob, and the Northern capitalist. These are sufficiently entrenched behind their wealth and power, and will no doubt hold their ground. I am decidedly an advocate for domestic manufactures, but especially that kind that is or ought to be made in every farmer's family, such as is spun wove, and made by our wives sisters and daughters. These pursuits, while they invigorate the female constitution, have, perhaps, no less salutary influence on the mind. The cotton wheel and cards, the flax wheel and loom are important pieces of furniture, in every farmers family, and if properly used, will effectually defend him, not only from the importer of European goods, but also from the domestic manufacturer. Sir, so sensible was the state of North Carolina of the importance of encouraging manufactures, that on the eve of the late war when British goods were very high, and when our own manufacturers were no way conscientiously scrupulous in availing themselves of the advantage which such a state of things afforded them, her general assembly unanimously entered into a resolution, recommending that the succeeding legislature should appear clothed in domestic production, yes sir, home-spun made in our own families. These resolution, together with the reasons which led to them, a motion were printed with the laws and circulated throughout the state; the result was glorious, our ladies were emulous which should excel in making neat warm homespun, our wives were individually ambitious that her husband should be known in the gates and the husband was no less pleased in hearing the praises of his wife, while the young men equally exulted in exhibiting the claims of his mistress. The winter was as cold as usual, yet we experienced no inconvenience.—And would to God, that we had pursued the course then recommended until this day, how effectually would we have been protected from the late pressure of the times, from that destruction of confidence which pervaded all ranks of the community, from which neither rich or poor was exempted, and which has sunk so many respectable and once happy families, from ease and affluency to poverty and ruin. Mr. Chairman, I will with pride, mention another instance of the liberality of North Carolina in protecting domestic manufactures; there is now on the statute book a law, from which I will read you a short extract—"3,000 acres of land—most convenient to the different seats, is hereby granted for every set of iron works, as a bounty from the state, to any person or persons who will build and carry on the same." You will observe, Mr. Chairman that this protection is not intended to oppress the people, but it is the [illegible] which I have the honor in part to represent during the late war she loaned money without interest to individuals who wished to embark in manufacturing salt. In that day the hearts of the people of North Carolina swelled at the idea of national independence &c. I well remember some of the arguments on that occasion was that our salt would furnish an additional article in the interchange between the northern and southern states; neither have I forgotten the inexpressible gratification that was felt on examining the different specimens of cloth then sent us by our infant manufacturers. With pride these samples were cut up and carried home to shew our wives and children, as indicative of the growing prosperity and independence of the nation. little dreaming that our manufacturing brethren would so soon wish to tax us.—I am proud, Mr. Chairman, in acknowledging my privilages as a citizen of an independent nation, and I hope that I shall ever be ready to support any measure which will go to perpetuate that independence; yet I feel no less ambitious in being an independent individual of an independent nation, and I hope that I do not view with indifference the progress of any system which will go to diminish the individual independence of the freemen of this country.

This nation, sir, has a surer pledge for independence than she will ever derive from the advantage of manufacturing establishments—the attachment of her sons, who pursue the course pointed out by prudent and industrious enterprize, who plough her soil, and who go not to the capitalist for daily employment to procure his daily bread, but is the lord of his own manor—who in war are her soldiers, in peace her citizens—these are the safeguard of the nation, and here is to be found the bulwarks of her independence—Why then tax them? I have heard it contended that in the event of war, when intercourse with foreign nations might cease, that it would be all important to the nation to have extensive manufactories at home, which would enable us to clothe and blanket our soldiers within ourselves. It is granted that this is true; yet, in such a state of things, there is no doubt that we should have to pay dear, very dear, for their fabrick, while the surplus produce of the farmer would rot on his hands.—The pecuniary interest would, therefore in such an event, be in favor of the manufacturers.

Now let a free agricultural people take this hint.—I wish Mr. Chairman to be plainly understood. I am no enemy of manufactures: I feel a pride in the progress that they have already made, and I feel interested in their success; and it is to me a source of real gratification to see them soaring, as it were on the wings of your eagle, and almost surpassing many of the oldest establishments of Europe. The reflection is consoling. What, sir, has brought us on to the present happy state of things? It is the natural consequence resulting from free institutions & wholesome laws. It results from the genius of that constitution which holds out to every man in this community, from the President to the poorest beggar that impedes your way in the streets of Washington, equal rights privileges and protection. "But let every tub stand on its own bottom"—let equal protection be your polar star—let the man who has funds invest them, if he pleases, in manufacturing establishments.—Should he prefer agricultural pursuits, let him vest his money in lands, and plough those lands with horses, oxen or mules, as may best suit his fancy or judgment. Does he abhor slavery, the free states are before him. Should he prefer growing coffee, sugar or cotton, let him go to the south, and stock his farms with the descendents of the sable sons and daughters of Africa. Should another think proper to seek his fortune over the dangerous ocean, let there be no restraint to his wishes. Let the choice of your citizens in their pursuits be as free as the air they breathe.—Remember, Mr. Chairman, that a three-fold cord is not easily broken. The nation naturally divides itself into three different classes—Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing. Suffer not one fold of this cord to ride on the other—it will weaken the whole. Control not the flight of your Eagle by taxing one part of the community for the benefit of the other, but let every quill in her wing be the equal rights of man. The example and success of England is urged as an argument in favor of this bill. Sir, the reasons that controuled the policy of that nation vanish as soon as you point your finger to your unimproved lands; and while gentlemen were travelling through Holland, Spain, France, England, and Russia, for arguments in favor of the proposed restrictive system, they could have found authority equally as respectable to prove that a republican government is not the best. The balance of trade which the friends of the bill state to be against us, is urged as an argument in favor of the bill. The gentlemen from Pennsylvania has given us a long statement of the exports and imports, proving that large sums annually appear against us on the balance sheet. But the statement made by the honorable gentleman from Kentucky, going back for upwards of twenty-five years, shews that this is only an apparent, and not a real balance. This statement has not been contradicted, neither has the able manner in which he has explained his point been answered. But granting for argument sake that the balance is against us, it is one of those evils in trade which carries in itself its own remedy, and it will regulate itself.—Sir, the adoption of this system carries with it the inevitable consequences of internal excise and direct taxes. Take up this restrictive system, and soon will the farmer see at his door some unwelcome visitors—your Assessor, your Guager, and your Collector—who, uncontrolled by etiquette will not wait an invitation. There is one class of the population of this country with whom I could deeply sympathise on such an event: I mean the poor man who perhaps as a tract of land worth one or two hundred dollars, a wife and four or five children, who are entirely dependant on his individual exertions for their support, on whose back has never been a fine broad cloth coat, and who, by sheer saving, has made out to buy a coarse big coat to shield him from the inclemency of the weather when he may go to meeting, and other pursuits inseparably connected with agricultural pursuits. To tax the land of such a man for the protection of the manufacturer, would be unjust and cruelly oppressive. This is not the first time that men were to be found, who knew the interest of others better than they did themselves, but with those it is unpopular to say any thing against the bill. You are charged with being for the "let us alone system," or a Radical—names which know no other definition than a sneer. The "let us alone system" is a bad one; the Emperor of Russia has said so, and so says the gentleman from Pennsylvania. I thank the committee for their indulgence. I should not now have troubled you, but that I look upon the system now proposed for your adoption as militating more against the interests of the people whom I have the honor of representing, than any subject which has been before the nation since I have had a seat in this House.

Congressional.

IN SENATE.

Thuesday, Feb. 25.

On motion of Mr. Talbot, the Senate took up the bill authorizing the President of the United States to employ an engineer to examine and select the most suitable site for a National Armory on the western waters, and appropriating 25,000 dollars for the purchase of such site, &c.

No objection being made to this bill, the question was taken on ordering it to be engrossed for a third reading and was carried, with only two or three dissenting voices.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A bill further to prolong the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia;

The bill to continue in force an act, entitled "An act regulating the currency within the U. States, of the gold coins, of Great Britain, France, Portugal and Spain, and five franc pieces," passed the 29th of April, 1816, so far as the same relates to the crowns of France and five francs pieces; and

The bill making the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, receivable in payments on account of public lands.

These bills being taken up by the House, they were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

ELECTION OF PRINTER.

Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts pursuant to the notice he yesterday gave, that the House this day proceed to ballot for a Printer, to execute the Printing for the next, Congress, now made a motion to go into the election for said Printer.

After the nomination of Candidates—

The House then proceeded to the ballotting, and, upon counting the votes by the tellers, Mr. Cocke and Mallary, it appeared that the whole number of votes was 155, of which 78 were necessary to a choice.

For Gales and Seaton	102
Andrew Way Jr,	43
Other persons.	10

Gales and Seaton were then declared duly elected Printers to the next Congress.

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 26.

IN SENATE.

The engrossed bill to enable the holders of French, British, and Spanish land titles in Louisiana, not heretofore recognized by the government of the United States, to institute proceedings to try the validity of the same; and the engrossed bill to establish a National Armory on the Western Waters, were severally read the third time, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to the notice which he gave yesterday, Mr. Holmes, of Maine, moved that the Senate now proceeded to the election of a Printer, for the Senate, for the next Congress.

The Senate accordingly proceeded to ballot, and the following was the result:

For Gales & Seaton	40 votes.
For other persons	3 votes.

The Senate took up such of their amendments to the bill extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in the District of Columbia as had been disagreed to by the House of Representatives.

After some discussion, the Senate insisted on so much of their amendment as exempts all women, and all men over 70 years, from imprisonment under the act, and receded from so much of the said amendments as exempts the persons from imprisonment for sums not exceeding 20 dollars. The Senate then sat until near four o'clock on Executive business; and,

Then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Cushman, from the Committee on Publick Buildings, made the following report;

The Committee on Public Buildings, to whom was referred the expediency of fixing by law the compensation of the Architect, the Master Carver, the Master of the stone Work, and of the Clerk and Manager of the Public Buildings in the City of Washington, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully submit the following report;

That it appears, from the documents inspected, the Architect of the Capitol accepted the trust, with the understanding, that he was to receive for his services a compensation of $2,500 annually and that the stipulation, though it may want some of the formalities, has nevertheless been pronounced valid in law, by the highest law officer under the government.

It appears, also, in reasoning, and in fact, impolitic and unwise to deny to any class of public servants, in any vocation, adequate compensations for able and faithful services; nor can it be considered but an hardship, bordering on injustice, and not to be countenanced, to take from those artificers, whose skill and industry have been long, assiduously, and beneficially employed for the public, and whose ingenuity and labors are unremittingly required my part of the pay or wages which, heretofore, they have been accustomed to receive.

It further appears, that, from the commencement of the public buildings in the City of Washington, the commissioner of these buildings is the officer who has the power of appointing, under the President of the United states, such artist and superintendents as the work may require and of agreeing with them for such compensation as their talents and services entitle them to receive.

The committee are of opinion that no injury or inconvenience has resulted or is likely to result, from the practice, and therefore respectfully offer the following resolution: That they be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

The report not being approved by Mr. Cocke, he moved to lay it on the table, that time might be given to obtain a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General.

Engrossed bill of the following titles, to wit: "A bill to amend the ordinance and acts of Congress for the government of the Territory of Michigan;" "a bill further to extend the provisions of the act, entitled 'An act for the relief of the purchasers of public lands prior to the 1st July, 1820;" the bill "to provide for carrying into effect the convention of Navigation and Commerce, between the United States and France, concluded at Washington, June, 24, 1822;" "a bill making the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, receivable in payments on account of public lands;" "the bill to continue in force an act, entitled 'An act regulating the currency within the United States of the gold coins of Great Britain France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France, and five franc pieces,' passed the 29th day of April, 1819 so far as the same relates to the crowns of France and five franc pieces;" "a bill further to prolong the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia;" "a bill making further appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1823;" "a bill for the punishment of piracy;" a joint resolution concerning Florida Indians;" were *severally* read a third time. Passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its sitting at 6 o'clock.

The Speaker laid before the House a Message, received from the President of the United States, transmitting the information called for by the resolution of the 24th ultimo, of the number of persons, and the amount due from each, whose compensations have been withheld, in pursuance of the act prohibiting payment to persons in arrear to the government; which was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill from the Senate "to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British colonial ports," was read a third time, and finally Passed.

And the House adjourned.

Domestic.

Important for Painters and the Arts to which Printing is subservient.—Improved printing Ink.—Mr. Charles Johnson, of this city, has recently made an important improvement in the manufacture of Printing Ink, which will enable printers to save considerably in the use of that article. The improved Ink distributes more freely, and makes a cleaner and blacker impression than Ink as ordinarily manufactured. Its superior blackness renders a smaller quantity necessary, and it is sold at a cheaper rate than heretofore. The difficulty of obtaining a regular supply of good Ink before Mr. Johnson began his manufactory, is well known to many of the older printers; since which the supply of Ink from him has been constant and uniformly good. His last improvement however, enables him to furnish ink of a still better quality, and at cheaper prices.—*Phil. Nat. Gaz.*

The Exchange.—A meeting was held last evening at the Bank Coffee House, of a committee of the trustees of the Exchange Company, and for delegates from the several Banks and Insurance Companies of the city, at which Wm. Bayard, Esq. was appointed chairman, and Richard M. Lawrence, Esq. Secretary. It was resolved unanimously, that it is expedient, in the opinion of this meeting, to proceed in the plan of building an Exchange in a style worthy of this great commercial emporium. The subject of locating the same was discussed, but no decision was had on this point. The trustees represented that the square between Wall and Pine streets, from William-street, to a line 25 feet above the Union Bank, was in contemplation for the establishment, and that this property could probably be obtained, and the buildings erected for a sum considerably less than was authorized by their charter.—*Mercantile.*

Melancholy Occurrence.

On Tuesday night last, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a man whose name is unknown, was drowned in the Allegany river, opposite this city, a short distance above the bridge. It appears he must have attempted to cross on the ice, and that he fell into a channel that had been cut to carry the floating ice down from the boat way at the ferry above. His cries alarmed the ferrymen on both sides of the river who immediately took measures for his relief. One man reached within about a rod of him, and saw him clinging to the ice. Not being able to approach nearer on account of the weakness of the ice, he exhorted him to maintain his hold until boards could be brought on which to reach him. This person turned from him but a few moments, in pursuit of the means of relief, when he heard him utter a petition to God to have mercy on his soul, and fall back with a plunge into the water, never more to rise with life. His body has not yet been found; nor has any thing transpired to lead to a knowledge of his name or former residence.—*Pittsburgh paper.*

From the New York Gazette, Feb. 17.—Robbery.—On Tuesday evening last, Mr. John A. Inslee, steward of the Philadelphia Almshouse, had his desk broken open and rifled of about 700 dollars. Suspicions immediately attached to a black fellow named Antony, who had been employed by him as a servant, but who had absented himself a few days previous. Search was made, but he could not be found—some person, however, who knew him, had seen him passing through the streets with his coat pockets filled; in order, as it was supposed, to prevent the jingling of the silver he was presumed to have stolen, he at the time supporting his packet with his hands. Upon inquiry at the mail Stage Office, Mr. Inslee, was informed by Mr. Chester Bailey that a person answering the description had started for New York by the way of Amboy on Thursday; that the wind was ahead from Amboy to New York; and that the by going on in the mail, he (Mr. I.) would reach New York as soon if not sooner than his servant. This was Friday 2 o'clock. At 3, Mr. I. took his seat in the mail stage for this city, where he arrived at 8 on Saturday. In the sloop from Amboy arrived Mr. I. proceeded on board and an officer, where the first person he beheld was his *ci devant* servant bouncing up from the cabin with the utmost satisfaction at his escape; but upon perceiving Mr. I. his countenance fell; and totally the transition of his features at this moment was a study for Cooper or Kean. Neglecting the sable charms of his lawful wife, Mr. Antony had brought with him a mulatto lady, partner of his treasure. They were taken into custody, and upon examining their trunks, among new hats, boots, shawls, and other articles, as the showman says, *too tedious to mention*, was found a pocket book containing about 270 dollars. Upon his examination, Antony confessed the robbery, and stated that a black man named *Plato* (not the Philosopher) was an accomplice. That Plato stood without the building while he (Antony) entered and committed the theft, and that Plato was to give the alarm by whistling if any body approached. Upon rejoining is comrade the money was put into Plato's hands for division, as he could read, most of the money being in bank bills. Plato remains in Philadelphia. Mr. Inslee set off early on Sunday morning for Philadelphia with the hope of arresting Plato on his arrival. The probability is that the greater part of the money will then be recovered.

THE POTOMAC CANAL.

RICHMOND, FEB. 23d. 1823.

To the Editors—

"Before this reaches you, you will probably have learnt that the Bill concerning the Navigation of the Potomac River has finally passed the Legislature of Virginia. In my last I sketched out the most prominent features in this bill. There has been no material amendment made to it since. The commissioners are allowed to extend the capital stock, if necessary, to $2,500,000. Though the state subscribes nothing, at this time, there is an existing law, which authorises the Board of Public Works, if three-fifths of the capital stock be subscribed for, and a certain portion paid in, to take the two remaining fifths. Thus has Virginia done all that could be asked of her—with her usual munificence, she proffers to invest a million of dollars in this majestic scheme of establishing a connected navigation between the eastern and western waters. At the late election by the legislature for members of the Board of Public Works, the friends of the Potomac canal succeeded in electing a majority favorable to that interest.

"It is matter of surprize here, however, that Maryland should lag behind, when she ought to have preceded Virginia in this great object of national and local importance.—That surprize will be increased when it is understood that she has a moneyed interest at stake something like an hundred thousand dollars. This debt, due by the old Potomac Company, she can only expect to receive from the successful operations of the new Company. How, then, can she expect individuals to embark in an undertaking in which she has such a strong interest, and yet evinces so much timidity in engaging in herself? But her moneyed interest apart—is not the most healthy, beautiful, and productive part of the State to be essentially, nay, incalculably benefitted by the contemplated canal? Her rejection therefore, of a bill fraught with so many peculiar advantages to the State, as that for improving the navigation of the Potomac, is so truly astonishing, that I must attribute it to a strange infatuation. I think however, I can perceive, even at this distance, the preponderating influence of the city of Baltimore.

"I am glad to find that you, gentlemen, have lent the aid of your press to the project of affecting a "meeting of the waters"—of mingling those of the Ohio with those of the Potomac—of uniting the Western with the Atlantic people, in the indissoluble bands of interest. Although the District of Columbia will be fortuitously benefitted by the accomplishment of the scheme, yet it is unquestionably a great national object, tending to interweave more closely all the reciprocal interests and affections that are necessary to consolidate and perpetuate the vital principles of the Union."

Nat. Intelligencer.

To "Vermont Yankee," Esq.

SIR—Through the politeness of a gentleman in Washington, I am favored with the receipt of a piece published in the Burlington Advertiser, bearing your signature, and intended as a challenge from your "honest little state," against Virginia, for a racing match. After reflection I have concluded to notice it, notwithstanding it breathes but little of the liberality of spirit & ingenuous

...rday. At ...y arrived ...card with ...st pers... ...e want ser... ...n the cabin ...ction at his ...iving Mr. ...; and tru... ...s features ...study for ...glectful of ...his lawful ...d brought ...lady, ...re. Both ...y, and upon ...ks, among ...s, and oth... ...man ser..., was found ...ning about ...is examin... ...the rob... ...black man ...losopher) That Phila... ...ng while ...and con... ...that Phila... ...by wrest... ...chel. Up... ...the ne... ...s hands for ...ead, most ...bank bills, ...iladelphia, ...on Sunday ...nia with a ...to on his ...l ty is that ...money will

...ANAL. ...3d. 1823.

...n, you will ...nat the Bill ...ion of the ...passed the ...e my last ...prominent ...re has been ...nade to it ...rs are al... ...d stock, if ... Though ...ng. at this ...law, which ...of Public ...the capital ...o a certain ...the two re... ...as Virginia ...d of her— ...e, she, ref... ...dollars in ...stablishing ...etween the ... waters. ...legislature ...l of Public ...e Potomac ...g a major... ...st. ...rize here, ...should lag ... to have ...eat object ...ornance.— ...used when ...has a mo... ...something ...d dollars. ...l Potomac ...expect to ...ful oper... ...y. How, ...viduals to ...aking in ...g interest, ...imidity in ...t her mo... ...ot the most ...productive ...essentially, ...ted by the ...r rejection ...ht with so ...s to the ...g the ea... ...s so truly ...ribute it to ...ick be w... ...n at this ...ting influ... ...ere.

...you, gen... ...f of your ...ffecting a ...of ming... ...those of ...e Western ...the misa... ...Although ...ill be for... ...e accom... ...yet it is ...tional ob... ...ave more ...interests ...ressary to ...the vital

...gencer.

..., Esq. ...eness of a ...n. I am ...a piece ...on Adver... ...e, and an... ...your "ho... ...Virginia, ...reflection ...it, to t... ...little of ...ingenuous

...olemness of sentiment, which is the ...feature in the sporting cha... But sir, an illiberal and nar... minded allusion to the unfortun... circumstance that prevented the ...at Match race at Washington, ...ll not give the "honest little state" ...opportunity, through its worthy ...presentative the *Vermont Yankee*, ...en if it be *Amos Barnum* himself, ...ally with impunity;—therefore, ... Yankee, to test your courage, I ...form you that I will produce a ...ginia horse, that shall beat any ...e in the state of Vermont, over ...Long Island course, any day you ...lease, upon the week of the great ...atch race there, except the same ...y on which this will occur, to be ...next May either 2 3 or 4 mile ...ts for the sum you have mention... ... *play or pay—no forfeiture*;" ...o sides to be named at the start... ...post, and the rules of that course ...govern in every respect; the stake ...be placed in any one of the Banks ...N. York, or in the hands of the ...key Club, at least three days be... the race, which may be named ...by yourself, either before or after the ...atch race. Certificates of the ages ...of the horses, and of their having ...been in the two states, viz: yours in ...Vermont and mine in Virginia, at ...present time to be produced, such ...as shall satisfy the Jockey Club at ...Long Island. If sic, you think the ..."honest little state" can bear a little ...bleeding, to the amount of $5000 or ...there b uts you can accept of this ...proposition; which every candid ...man will declare, more liberal than ...ours, in which you wish the race to ...be run at your own door, over a course ...where your horse has been always ...found, and for the stake to be plac... ...in the Burlington Bank, also at ...your door.

...Give me but opportunity, sir, and ...I will lead your horse such a round, ...to the tune of "Pumpkin pye and ...lasses, oh!" as he never tried over the ...Burlington course. You have only ...to publish your acceptance of the ...proposal and particularize the day, ...the distance and the sum, in some ...newspaper in this state or in Wash... ...ington, so that I may receive it when ...I will close with you at once, should ...I receive it by the 10th of April.—...Virginians never be frighten—but they ...never *back out*.—*Pet. Intel.*

JESSE HARRISON.

Brunswick, 26th Feb. 1823.

An insurrection and escape from the prison in Philadelphia was attempted by the convicts week before last. On information being given, the keepers armed themselves with muskets and repaired to that part of the prison where the escape was contemplated. Mr. Wood, a member of the Society of Friends, who declined accepting a gun, on entering the passage between the cells into which 85 of the prisoners had made their way commanded them to fall to the floor. They obeyed immediately, but one of them raised his body a little to parley, declaring the willingness of himself and comrades to surrender, if they were to be treated as prisoner, but otherwise expressing their intention to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Him, Mr. Wood seized immediately, without designing to reply to his speech.—The others surrendered at discretion, no time being allowed them to make terms.

The Richmond Enquirer states, on the authority of a letter from Washington that the rumor, of England being about to take possession of Cuba is entirely groundless; and that, so far from it Mr. Canning, it is said, has made an official communication to the government of the U. States, that the British government *would consider itself disgraced, were it to avail itself of the present condition of Spain to aggrandize itself by the dismemberment of the Spanish territories.—Nat. Int.*

From Matanzas.—Captain Vaughan, of the schooner Rolla, arrived at Baltimore from Matanzas, states that he was detained several days in Port in consequence of a *piratical schooner* cruising off the harbor. An armed brig with two others in company, who had left Matanzas a few days before, where intercepted in sight of the harbor, when an engagement ensued, which lasted about twenty minutes—the pirate then hauled off. The boat from Havana brought accounts that the United States' frigate Congress, Captain Biddle, after being supplied with stores and anchors by the United States' brig of war Spark, went into the Havana on the 8th inst.—*Ib.*

We are happy to learn that the new city of Hamburg is in a thriving state.—The business transacted this year, doubles that of the last, and the rents of houses which were 150 dollars, are now 300 dollars.

Char. Mer.

The people of Kentucky are rapidly purifying their currency by fire. Notes, to the value of nearly a million and a half of dollars, have recently been committed to the flames.

THE OBSERVER.

Fayetteville, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1823

New Mail Arrangement.—The following arrangement of the Mails is now in operation at the Post Office;

The Northern Mail arrives every day at 10 P. M. closes every day at 6 A. M.

The Charleston Mail arrives every day at 6 A. M. closes every day at 9 P. M.

The Augusta Mail arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 P. M. closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 9 P. M.

The Wilmington Mail arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 P. M. closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 10 P. M.

The Salisbury Mail arrives every Friday at 6 P. M. closes same day at 9 P. M.

The Wadesborough Mail arrives every Tuesday at 6 P. M. closes every Friday at 9 P. M.

The Newbern Mail arrives every Saturday at 6 P. M. closes same day at 9 P. M.

A Mail is also made up on Monday and Friday mornings for Newbern by way of Raleigh, N. C.

Agricultural Meeting.—In attending the numerous and respectable meeting which was recently held for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society in this county, we were particularly gratified to find the object of the Meeting so fully and harmoniously attained. The utility of associations for the promotion of agricultural improvement, has been hitherto imperfectly understood in North Carolina, but it now appears in a fair way of being completely tested. If the feeling which so laudably manifested itself among the Farmers of Cumberland county, at their late meeting, is found to pervade the great mass of our agricultural population, we may naturally expect, that, ere long, an agricultural society will be seen in full opperation, in every county throughout the state. Improvement in agricultural practice has generally followed the formation of such associations, where these have been liberally supported, and conducted with propriety. But success does not *invariably* attend their adoption.—Mismanagement sometimes defeats the object of their establishment; and like other institutions, founded on sound principles, the entire system is hastily condemned, in consequence of a partial failure, while, in fact, want of success may, with more propriety, be attributed to the lethargic indifference of the members themselves, or the still more immediate opposition of inveterate prejudice. We cannot for a moment allow ourselves to think that the society of Cumberland County will ever be retarded by hurtful opposition. The spirit and unanimity displayed at its formation, augur more favorably of its fate; and the judicious selection of the necessary officers, is a certain pledge that exertion will not be wanting, to ensure its future usefulness.

Distressing Casualty.—On Monday last a negro man, from the country, in loading a waggon, stepped on the front part of the vehicle with a keg of two hundred weight on his shoulder, and while in the act of transferring his burden from his shoulder to the waggon, unfortunately missed his footing and came to the ground with considerable violence, the keg falling on his breast. Medical assistance, although procured instantly, was found unavailing. He expired in less than half an hour.

Congress.—The last session of the Seventeenth Congress would terminate on the 4th inst. We have given, in our other columns an abstract of the Congressional Journal for the 25th and 26th, by which it will be perceived, that the proceedings of both Houses are nearly destitute of general interest. A multiplicity of business, it is true, has been dispatched during the last week, but generally of an individual or local nature. We have Washington papers of the 1st March, received this morning, from which some extracts will be found under our '*Domestic*' head. On the 28th, a motion was introduced in the House of Representatives, relative to the suppression of the Slave Trade, which appears to have given birth to some animated discussion. Finally, however, a resolution requesting the Executive to enter into negociations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America for the entire extinction of this odious traffic, was agreed to, by an overwhelming majority. The Tariff Bill appears to be fairly at rest for the present. It will doubtless be revived, early next Congress, and probably with more effect. One of our Representatives, in a letter to us of the 27th, speaking of this subject, says

"The friends of the project have abandoned it for the present, and although not formally disposed of, is now 'sleeping on its life cooling embers.' But no doubt more vigorous efforts will be made in its favor in the next Congress. The manufacturers by acting in concert, will make the most favorable compromise among themselves; and may, perhaps, by concentrating their forces, effect their purposes at no distant day. Mr. Foot, the Chairman of the Committee that reported the Bill, in the conclusion of his speech, observed, 'that the friends of the bill would understand, it would not admit of amendment—that the present bill was the best compromise that could be obtained—and that the smallest alteration in any article, might detach some of its warmest supporters, and result in its final rejection!!' Language like this, is, perhaps, almost as plain to the Farmer and the Merchant, as the memorable words of Mordecai the Jew to Esther,—"*think not with thyself that thou shalt escape in the king's house, if thou alt together holdest thy peace at this time.*"

Convention.—Every new manifestation of the popular feeling, on this interesting subject, affords a fresh triumph to the friends of the measure, and must be regarded as a progressive step to the attainment of the great object, for which the people of this State have been so long contending. The favorable determination of this question, cannot be far distant. It is too intimately connected with the best interests of the community, to be withheld in defiance of the many and reiterated evidences of the people's will.

The subjoined proceedings of a respectable meeting of the citizens of Cumberland County, in relation to this subject, will be perused, by many of our readers, with peculiar satisfaction.

At a Meeting of a number of the Citizens of Cumberland County, held at the Court Room, on Tuesday evening, March 4th 1823, agreeable to previous public notice, to take into consideration the propriety of ascertaining the public sentiment relative to the measures proposed and adopted by the friends of a Convention, in a meeting assembled in Raleigh, in December last; and for taking such steps by way of recommending the subject, to the attention of their fellow citizens who did not attend the meeting, as will, in the end, promote the great object proposed. James Seawell, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Thomas L. Hybart was appointed Secretary.

On motion of John A. Cameron, Esq. the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Citizens of Cumberland County, now assembled, highly approve of the measures adopted by the friends of a Convention, at their meeting in Raleigh, in December last, and will heartily co-operate with them in taking all legal steps, for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the public, in regard to the propriety of calling a Convention.

Resolved, That this Meeting do now proceed to nominate and recommend to their fellow citizens two suitable persons, to represent Cumberland County in the proposed meeting of the friends of a Convention, to be held in Raleigh on the 12th day of November next.

On motion of Robert Campbell, Esq. John A. Cameron, Esq. was nominated and recommended, as one of the delegates to the proposed meeting at Raleigh.

On motion of Gen. Hodges, John Armstrong, Esq. was nominated and recommended as the other delegate to said meeting.

On motion of Mr. Armstrong, ordered, that the proceedings be published.

On motion, adjourned *sine die*.

JAMES SEAWELL, *Chairman.*
THOMAS L. HYBART, *Sec'y.*

Pursuant to previous public notice, a meeting of the Citizens of Cumberland County, was held at the Court Room, on Tuesday evening, March 4th, 1823, for the purpose of taking into consideration, the utility of forming an agricultural society—On motion of John A. Cameron, esq., Col. John Hodges was called to the chair, and Thomas L. Hybart appointed Secretary. Mr. Cameron after some preliminary remarks, proposed that the meeting do now proceed to form an Agricultural Society, which being agreed to, he submitted a draft of a Constitution in the following words, to wit:

Whereas, from the depressed and imperfect state of Agriculture, it is necessary for all those who depend on its products for their support to avail themselves of every measure calculated to encourage and improve it: and whereas, the Legislature of this State, at their last session, with a wisdom and liberality, honorable alike to their judgment and patriotism, have passed "An act to promote Agriculture and Family Domestic Manufactures in this state," and whereas it is believed, that the location of Societies, formed upon such bases as will hold out encouragement to Agriculture and the attendant sciences, will diffuse a spirit of improvement and of honorable industry, whereby, the comforts, the wealth, and the happiness of the community will rapidly increase, with individual comfort, wealth and happiness: therefore we, the subscribers, Citizens of Cumberland County and practical Farmers in the same, do hereby agree to form ourselves into a Society, to be known and distinguished as the '*Cumberland Agricultural Society*,' and do agree to adopt the following Constitution:

1st. The Society to consist of as many Farmers of Cumberland County as will sign their names to this Constitution, and will annually pay to the society, the sum of two dollars.

2d. The meetings of the Society shall be held in the Town of Fayetteville, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in March in each and every year, at which said annual meetings the Society shall elect by ballot, a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary & Treasurer, and three Stewards.

3d. The President, or in his absence, one of the Vice Presidents shall preside at all regular or called meetings of the Society, and shall preserve order in the same.

4th. The Secretary and Treasurer shall keep a fair and full record of all the proceedings of the Society; shall carefully preserve all papers belonging to the same which are committed to his charge, and shall take care of all the money of the Society, and shall faithfully account for the same.

5th. There shall be an annual Exhibition and Cattle Show, at which the Society by its Board of Managers, will award premiums to those who excel in such branches of Agriculture or Manufactures, as the said Board may select.

6th. The President, two Vice Presidents, the Secretary and Treasurer, & the three Stewards shall form a Board for the management of the concerns of the Society: they shall hold their meetings monthly or otherwise, at the discretion of the President, and shall have power to call a general meeting of the Society whenever they may deem it expedient: they shall, through the Secretary, hold correspondence with other Agricultural societies, and shall from time to time, collect such information as it is desirable for this society to possess: they shall offer premiums in the name of the Society, for excelling in any of the branches of Agriculture or Manufactures which they may select, shall appoint annual Exhibitions, Cattle Shows or Fairs, the time and place for holding them, and shall have power to regulate and govern them, and to award premiums: and in all things (except when instructed otherwise by the Society) shall do all such acts and things in the name and on behalf of the Society, as they might do in their collective capacity.

Which being read section by section, was on motion of James Seawell, esq. seconded by Lauchlin Bethune, esq. adopted; whereupon, the Society proceeded to the election of the officers for the ensuing year, when John Sim, esq. was elected President; John A. Cameron and John Hodges, Esqs. Vice Presidents; John Matthews, esq Secretary and Treasurer; Lauchlin Bethune, Josiah Evans and Needham Smith, Esqrs. Stewards.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, the Board of Managers to be a Committe to draft Rules for the Government of the Society, and report to an adjourned meeting, to be held on Tuesday evening the third of June next.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, the Stewards were appointed a Committee, to receive subscriptions from those farmers who wish to become members of this Society.

On motion of Mr. Bethune, ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be published wice in the Carolina Observer.

On motion of Mr. Seawell, the meeting adjourned, to meet again on Tuesday evening, the third of June next.

JOHN HODGES, *Chairman.*
THOMAS L. HYBART, *Sec'y.*

MARRIED.

On the 30th January last, by the Rev. J. D. Kilpatrick, Mr Levi Niblock, to Miss Mary Knox.

In Rutherford county, Oliver Cromwell M'Alee, of Lincoln, aged 16 to Miss —— McBrien, of Rutherford, aged 14. They were engaged, report says four years before the wedding happened.—*W. Car.*

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life, in Richmond county, on the 18th ult. aged 59 years, Mr. *Edward MacNair*, Senr. a native of Campleton, (Scotland,) who but a few years ago emigrated to this country. The deceased was on his way from Rockingham, in the evening preceding his death, and was thrown from his horse against a tree with such violence, that it was with difficulty he was removed from the fatal spot to the house of Mr. John Patterson, at which place he expired a 6 o'clock the following morning, leaving an aged widow and large family of children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and parent.

DIED.

Of a pulmonary consumption, at 10 o'clock on the evening of the 9th inst. in the 26th year of his age, Mr. *John Newton Robbins*, merchant of this city, and late of Raleigh, Orn.

Eulogies accompanying the registers of mortality, have become so trite as to lose much of their savour. To the dead they are unavailing, but when they record the humble cheerfulness, the pious resignation, and the implicit confiding faith that soothed and softened the pillow of the dying Christian, they may administer a salutary lesson to the living. Seldom indeed have the consolations of religion been more triumphantly enjoyed, and more beautifully illustrated, than in the instance of our dear departed friend. About a fortnight previous to his decease he became sensible of his approaching dissolution, and that he had already entered the precincts of 'the valley of the shadow of death.' He had been for many years a professor of the religion of Christ, but meeting us sincerity by an amiable and diligent discharge of all the relative duties of life. Filial affection, conjugal tenderness, parental devotion, and universal benevolence, were endearments that won the regards of all who knew him. But it was reserved for the last solemn hour, when the soul, disrobed of all the enchantments of the world, expects the awful summons to Eternity, to exhibit the glory and the loveliness of his profession. It was then that his faith grew strong, and became 'the substance of things hoped for.' Having meekly resigned all the fond attractions of life, and committed his spirit to his Saviour God, he observed with a calm and endearing serenity, the gradual approaches of the King of Terrors. No fearful misgivings agitated his soul, for it was stayed on the Rock of Ages, and when exhausted nature had gently ceased her strife, without a groan or plaintive sigh, he fell asleep in Jesus.'—*Cincinnati Gaz. Feb. 11.*

"*Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.*"

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, MARCH 6.

MERCHANDIZE.		Qu'ty rated.	From D. C.	
[illegible]	- -	lb.	8	9
Beef, mess,	-		none.	
fresh,	-		4 50	5
Beeswax,			32	33
Brandy, Cog.	-	gal.	1 50	1 75
Peach,			45	50
Apple,			40	45
Butter,	- -	lb.	15	20
Coffee,	- -		25	28
Corn,		bush.	75	80
Cotton, Upland,		100 lb.	8	9 50
Flour, superfine,		bbl.	6 50	6 75
fine,	-			6
Flax-seed,	-	bush.	80	90
Gin, Holland,	-	gal.	1	1 25
Northern,			45	
Hogs lard,	-	lb.	8	9
Iron, Swedish,		100 lb.	5	5 25
English,	-		5	
Lead,	- -	lb.	9	
Molasses,	-	gal.	29	30
Oats,	- -	bush.	40	45
Pork,	- -	100 lb.	5	6
Potatoes, Irish,		bush.	75	80
Rum, Jamaica, 4th pf.		gal.	1 25	1 50
W. Island, 4th do.			90	
do. 3d do.			85	
New-England,			45	50
Rice,	- -	100 lb.	4	5
Salt, Turks Island,		bush.	80	
Liverpool ground,				90
Steel, German,		lb.	18	
blistered,			10	
Sugar, Muscovado,		100 lb.	8	11
Loaf,	-	lb.	19	25
Tea, Young Hyson,			1 15	1 25
Hyson,	-		1 15	1 25
Imperial,			1 50	
Gunpowder,			1 40	1 75
Tobacco, leaf,		100 lb.	2 75	3
manufactured,		lb.	8	10
Tallow,	- -		8	9
[illegible]	- -	bbls.	1 10	1 25
Whiskey,	- -	gal.	35	40

Wilmington, March 1.

Corn, 60 to 65 cents; Cotton, 9½ to 10; Flour, superfine, $7 to 7½; Lumber, 14 to 15; Molasses, 22 to 25; Tar, 1 04 to 1 05; Pitch, 2 00; Turpentine, 2 40 to 2 43; Bacon, 10 to 11; Beeswax, 33 to 35; Coffee, 24 to 25; Rum, Jamaica, 77 to 80; Rice, 2 50; Salt, Liverpool ground, 50; Sugar, 7 50 to 9; Tobacco, 4 00 to 4 50; Whiskey, 35 to 38.

Marine News.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, (N.C.)

March, 1

[*From the Wilmington Recorder.*]

ARRIVED, SINCE OUR LAST,

Brig Ferux, Patten, from Port au Prince to Lazarus and Whitmarsh.

Brig Orladno, Lord, from Port-au Prince, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Brig Octavio, Otis, from Martinique. Rum, sugar, and molasses to Cogswell & Dickinson.

Schr. Fryall, Nitter, from St. Lucia, to Henry Roby, Jr.

Schr. Emeline, Jordan, from Barbadoes, to Cogswell & Dickinson.

Schr. Union, Lovell, from Charleston, to Cogswell & Dickinson.

Schr. Carrier, Mayo, from Anguilla, to Edward Wanslow.

Schr Ocean, Taylor, from Boston, to Cogswell & Dickinson.

Sloop John, Johnston, from Charleston, to Cogswell & Dickinson.

Sloop Decatur, Gerard, 90 hours from N. York, to Dudley, Dickinson & Co.

CLEARED,

Brig Ansles, Sheafe, for Port au-Prince, by Henry Roby, Jr.

Brig Ferox, Patten for Mobile, by Lazarus and Whitmarsh.

French brig Cecile, Jehenns, for Martinique, by Timoth. Savage.

Brig Union, Bicley, for Kingston, (Jamaica) by Wm H. Lippitt.

Schr. Moxa, West, for Barbadoes, by Timothy Savage.

Schr. Catherine, Bradely, for Barbadoes by I. Northrop.

Sloop Betsy, Eddy, for Baltimore, by Wm H. Lippitt.

Schr. Illuminate, Cargill, for Barbadoes, by H. Roby, Jr.

New Advertisements.

Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the 10th inst. by virtue of an assignment made to the subscriber by James Jenkin, all his GOODS at the Store lately occupied by him on Green street, one door north of Mr Duncan Thompson's:

ALSO,

His Household and Kitchen Furniture

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAMES M'LERAN,
March 5. 1823. Assignee

BOARDING.

MRS. E. A. KIRKPATRICK, having rented the House and Lot lately occupied by John H. Frink, Esq can now accommodate a few genteel Boarders.

Terms $4 per week.

Fayetteville, March 6th, 1823

FOR SALE.

WILL be Sold, without reserve, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the 1st of April next, the House and Lot on Hay-Mount, at present occupied by Anderson Curtis.

Terms will be made known on the day of Sale.

March 4, 1823. 40 4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note of Hand given by Jno. Bain to Neil Shaw, for two hundred and fifty dollars, payable the 1st day of March 1823, and the said Bain is forwarned from paying the said note to any but myself, as the property of said note is in me. The Note is in the possession of Daniel M'Cormick, with whom it was unfortunately left by said Shaw

John Hollingsworth.

March 5th, 1823. 40 tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber would once more call upon those indebted to the late concern of I. Williams & Co. to come forward and settle their accounts, as longer indulgence cannot be given. He is to be found at the counting room of Messrs. Williams & Fenn, one door west of Fitzharris & Gallop, on Person Street.

I. WILLIAMS.

February 27, 1823. 39:3.

Final Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to come forward immediately and cancel their dues, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Should this *second* intimation be disregarded, the accounts of those indebted will most assuredly be increased by costs, and that shortly. DUNCAN SMITH

Feb. 27, 1823. 39 4t

BETWEEN 30 and 40 years ago, WILLIAM MARTIN who had intermarried with Mary Calhoun, a sister of Willian Culhoun, removed with his family from the township of Drumore Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to some part of the state of Virginia. It is believed that he afterwards again removed, but where, is not known, as he has not been heard of for thirty or forty years.—William Calhoun is now dead, and has bequeathed one third of his estate to the children of his sister Mary. Should this notice reach any of them, or their friends, they may learn the particulars by addressing a letter to John Buchanan Esq. near Lancaster county Pennsylvania.

☞ Editors generally will perform an act of charity be copying this article.

Januar 29.

$125 Reward.

BROKE Anson Jail on Friday the 7th inst.

THOMAS CURTIS

AND

HAMILTON HARRIS.

Thos Curtis is between twenty five and thirty years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, spare made, dark hair, long sharp nose, somewhat dark skinned, pale blue or rather grey eyes, thin visaged, slow of speech, down look, and is fond of spirits; has a knot on one of his fingers, I believe on the left hand, which is a little cracked and stiff.

Hamilton Harris is a tolerably large bodied man, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, very dark Mulatto, between thirty and thirty five years of age. Harris is a noted fellow for breaking Jails, and has broken several in the Western part of this state.

Thomas Curtis is charged with the murder of Thomas Cash.

Hamilton Harris is charged with having committed a rape.

A reward of $100 will be given for the apprehension of Curtis, and twenty five dollars for the apprehension of Harris, so that I get hold of them.

Joseph Medley, Shff.

February 9 1823. 3:tf.

Wadesborough Female Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will recommence on the 24th inst under the superintendance of Misses Mary Ann and Maria Spear, who come recommended as possessing a knowledge of Grammar, Belles Letters, Geography, Chemistry, Mythology, History, Natural Philosophy, Botany and Astronomy, Music, Drawing and Painting, very rarely attained by ladies.

This Academy is in one of the most pleasant and healthy villages in the Southern Country. Such a situation, under Teachers so amply qualified for the instruction of young ladies will, no doubt, attract the attention of parents and guardians; and the Trustees pledge themselves that the strictest attention shall be paid to the morals as well as the literary improvement of the Students.

WM DISMUKES, *Pres't.*
W. F. SMITH, *Secr'y.*

ANSON COUNTY, N. CAROLINA, February 11, 1823. } 38:4w.

N B.—The Male Department is now in successful operation, under the superintendance of Mr. G. W. Hathaway, who has acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of the Trustees.

☞ Young Ladies can be accommodated with board at the house of the Putoress at $40 per Session, to be paid in advance.

WANTED,

A YOUNG Man of good connections, who understands accounts, and can produce satisfactory evidence of sobriety and integrity.

Apply at this Office.

Feb. 13, 1823. 37 tf

TO BE LET,

For a Few Months,

THE EAST WING OF THE

MANSION HOTEL,

Well calculated for a Store.

Apply to

P. T. TABER.

Oct. 31. 2

Poetry.

From the Miscellaneous Register.

That editor who wills to please,
Must humbly crawl upon his knees,
And kiss the hand that beats him;
Or if he dare attempt to walk,
Must toe the mark the others chalk,
And cringe to all that meets him.

Says one, your subjects are too grave—
Too much morality you have—
Too much about religion;
Give me some witch or wizzard tales,
With slips-shod ghosts, with fins and scales,
Or feathers like a pigeon.

I love to read, another cries,
Those monstrous fashionable lies—
In other words, these novels
Composed of kings and queens and lords,
Of border Wars and Gothic hordes
That used to live in hovels.

No—no cries one we've had enough
Of such confounded love-sick stuff
To craze the fair creation;
Give us some recent foreign news,
Of Russins, Turks—the Greeks and Jews,
Or any other nation.

The man of drilled scholastic lore,
Would like to see a little more
In scraps of Greek or Latin;
The merchants rather have the price
Of southern indigo and rice,
Or India silks and satin.

Another cries, I want more fun,
A witty anecdote or pun,
A rebus, or a riddle;
Some long for missionary news,
And some of wordly carnal views,
Would rather hear a fiddle.

The critic too, of classic skill,
Must dip in gall his gander, quill,
And scrawl against the paper;
Of all the literary fools
Bred in our colleges and schools,
He cuts the silliest caper.

Another cries, I want to see
A jumbled up variety—
Variety in all things—
A miscellaneous hodge podge print,
Composed—I only give the hint;
Of multifarious small things.

I want some marriage news, says Miss,
It constitutes my highest bliss
To hear of weddings plenty;
For as a time of general rain
None suffer from a drought, 'tis plain—
At least no one in twenty.

I want to hear of death, says one—
Of copies totally undone
By losses fire or fever;
Another answers full as wise,
I'd rather have the fall and rise
Of raccoon skin and beaver.

Some signify a secret wish
For now and then a savory dish
Or dainties to suit them;
But here we rest at perfect ease,
For should they swear the moon was cheese
We never should dispute them.

Or grave or humorous, wild or tame,
Lofty or low, 'its all the same,
Too haughty or too humble;
And every editorial wight
Has nought to do but what is right,
And let the grumblers grumble.

Miscellaneous.

"NAPOLEON'S MEMOIRS," AND "LAS CASES' JOURNAL."

The following extracts are of some moment.—They refer to a period of great interest and anxiety—that of the last abdication of Napoleon.—They establish two points, doubted by some, positively denied by others, namely, the proclaiming of Napoleon the 2d by the Legislature, and the offer of Napoleon, subsequent to his return from Waterloo, to place himself with the army as a simple citizen.—Upon the first point there are, we understand, many, perhaps millions, in France, who maintain that the nation was never more freely or fairly represented than by the Legislature then sitting, and that at this moment they look upon Napoleon the 2d as the lawful sovereign; the more so, as Louis was forced upon them by foreign bayonets. Respecting the second point it has been said, and by military men competent to judge, that were Napoleon suffered to head the troops then in and about Paris, he must have obtained a victory, for so hasty and inconsiderate had been the advance of the allies, that they were brought up by Lord Wellington, particularly the British, without their artillery and both men and horses sinking under the fatigue of the march. This, the traitors in the provisional government saw and therefore rejected his offer, as in the event of a victory they apprehended Napoleon would be again *himself*, and having discovered their treason, they could not hope to escape disgrace if not more severely punished. There is also a third point touched on in the annexed extracts which few, if any, ever doubted—*the treason of Fouche!*

(Balt. Fed. Gaz.

From the London Courier.

"NAPOLEON'S MEMOIRS," AND "LAS CASES' JOURNAL,"

The first portions of these long promised works, have not of course, had time to read the with that attention, or to analyse their pretensions to historical value, in such a way as would justify us in expressing any decided opinion respecting them. We shall, therefore, content ourselves, at present with simply endeavoring to anticipate public curiosity, by the following miscellaneous extracts:

Return of the Emperor to the Elysee, after the battle of Waterloo

Tuesday, June 20th, 1815.—Heard of the Emperor's return to the Elysee Palace, placed myself in immediate attendance there.

Napoleon had just lost a great battle.—The Emperor, still covered with dust from the field of Waterloo, was on the point of hurrying into the midst of them, (chamber of representatives,) there to expose our dangers and resources, and to declare that his personal interests should never be a barrier to the happiness of France, thence to quit Paris immediately. It is said that several persons dissuaded him from this step, by leading him to apprehend an approaching ferment amongst the deputies.

The Abdication.

21st.—The best intentioned and most influential members of the national representation have been tampered with all last evening and all night by certain persons, who, if their word is to be taken, produce authentic documents and de mothi al papers guaranteeing the safety of France, by the mere abdication of the Emperor, as they pretend.

The opinion had become so strong this morning that it seemed irresistible. The President of the assembly, the first men in the state, and the Emperor's particular friends, come to supplicate that he will save France by abdicating. Though by no means convinced, yet the Emperor answers with magnanimity—he abdicates!

The documents and state papers which have produced such a powerful sensation and brought about the grand event of this day, are said to be official communications of M. Fouche and Metternich, in which the latter guarantees. Napoleon II. and the regency, in case of the abdication of the Emperor. These communications must have been long carried on unknown to Napoleon. M. Fouche must have a furious partiality for clandestine operations. It is well know that his first disgrace which took place several years, ago, arose from his having opened some negociations with England of his own accord, without the Emperor's knowledge. He has in fact, always shown the greatest obliquity in affairs of moment.

The provisional government presented to the Emperor.

23 and 24th.—The acclamations and interest without continued at the Elysee. I presented the members of the Provisional, Government to the Emperor, who, in dismissing them, directed the Duke Decres to see them out. The Emperor's brothers Joseph, Lucien and Jerome, were introduced frequently thought he day, and conversed with him for some time.

As usual, there was a great multitude of the people collected round the palace, in the evening; their numbers, were constantly increasing. Their acclamations and the interest shown for the Emperor created considerable uneasiness amongst the different factions. The fermentation of the capital now became so great, that Napoleon determined to depart on the following day

On our leaving the Bellerophon in the morning to visit the Superb, the Emperor stopped short front of the guard drawn up on the quarter deck to salute him.—He made them perform several movements, giving the word of command himself.

Having desired them to charge bayonets, and perceiving this motion was not performed altogether in the French manner, he advanced into the midst of the soldiers, put the weapons aside with his hands, and seized a musket from one of the rear rank, with which he went through the exercise himself, according to our method. A sudden movement and change of countenance a mongst the officers and others who were present sufficiently expressed their astonishment at seeing the Emperor thus carelessly place himself amidst English bayonets some of which came in contact with his person. This circumstance produced a most striking effect. On returning from the Superb, we were directly questioned on the subject, and asked whether the Emperor had ever acted in the same way with his own soldiers? while the greatest surprise was expressed at this confidence. Not one amongst the officers had formed any idea of Sovereigns who could thus plan and execute their own commands; it was therefore easy to perceive they had no just conception of the personage now before them notwithstanding his having been so marked an object of attention and curiosity for about 20 years.

The Empress conceived a tender affection for the Dutchess de Montebello. This lady had at one time a chance of being Queen of Spain Ferdinand VII. when at Valency requested the Emperor's permission to marry Made moiselle de Tacher, cousin german of Josephine; he even proposed to marry the young lady, in her own name, after the example of the Prince of Baden, who married Mademoiselle de Beauharnois. The Emperor, who already contemplated the separation of Josephine, refused his consent to the match, not wishing by this connection to add to the difficulties that already stood in the way of his divorce. Ferdinand then solicited the hand of the Dutchess de Montebello, or of any other French lady whom the emperor might think proper to adopt.

The following anecdote will afford a correct idea of the manner in which Madame de Montesquieu managed the King of Rome. The apartment of the young Prince were on the ground floor, and looked out on the court of the Thuilleries. At almost every hour in the day, numbers of people were looking in at the window in the hope of seeing him. One day when he was in a violent fit of passion and rebelling furiously against the authority of Madame de Montesquieu, she immediately ordered all the shutters to be closed. The child surprised at the sudden darkness, asked Marian Quion, as he used to call her, what it all meant? "I love you too well," she replied, "not to hide your anger from the crowd in the court yard. You, perhaps, will one day be called to govern all those people, and what would they say, if they saw you in such a fit of rage?" Upon which the child asked her pardon, and promised never again to give way to such fits of anger.

At Briars—"Immediately after dinner the Emperor walked in his favorite path. He had his coffee carried down to him in the garden, and he drank it as he walked about. The conversation turned on love. I must have made some very fine and sentimental remarks on this important subject; for the Emperor laughed at what he styled my prattle, and said that he understood none of my romantic verbage. Then speaking with an air of levity; he wished to make me believe that he was better acquainted with sensations than sentiments. I made free to remark, that he was trying to be thought worse than he was described to be in the authentic but very secret accounts that were circulated about the place. 'And what was said of me?' resumed he with an air of gaiety. 'Sire,' I replied "it is understood that when in the summit of your power, you suffered yourself to be enslaved by the chains of love; that you became a hero of romance.—In short, that you conceived an attachment for a lady in humble circumstances; that you wrote her above a dozen love letters; and that her power over you prevailed so far as to compel you to disguise yourself and to visit her secretly and alone, at her own residence in the heart of Paris'—'And how came this to be known?' said he smiling; which of course amounted to an admission of the fact. 'And it was doubtless added,' continued he, 'that that was the most imprudent act of my whole life; for had my mistress proved treacherous, what might not have been my fate—alone and disguised, in the circumstances in which I was placed, amidst the snares with which I was surrounded? But what more is said of me?'—'Sire, it is affirmed that your Majesty's posterity is not confined to the King of Rome. The secret chronicle states, that he has two elder brothers; one, the offspring of a fair foreigner, whom you loved in a distant country; the other, the fruit of a connexion nearer at hand, in the bosom of your own capital. It was asserted, that both had been conveyed to Malmaison before our departure; the one brought by his mother, and the others introduced by his tutor; and they were described to be living portraits of their father."*

'The Emperor laughed much at the extent of my information, as he termed it; and being now in a merry vein, he began to take a frank retrospect of his early years, relating many of the love affairs and humorous adventures in which he had been engaged."

"* It is said that a codicil of the Emperor's will, which, however, must remain secret, completely confirms the above conjectures.

Bonoparte's Passage of the Alps in 1800—The French army fancied every obstacle was overleaped; it was treading a fine valley, in which it found houses, verdure, and spring weather; when all at once its progress was checked by the cannon of Fort Bard.

This fort is situated between Aosta and Ivrea, upon a conical hillock, between two mountains, twenty five toises distant from each; at its foot flows the torent of the Dorie, the valley of which it absolutely shuts up; the road passes through the fortifications of the town of Bard, which is walled and is commanded by the fire of the fort. The Engineer officers of the van guard approached to recommoitre a passage, and reported that no other than that through the city remained. General Lannes commanded an attack during the night, in order to try the fort; but it was on all sides protected against a *coup de main*. As it always happens under similar circumstances, the panic communicated itself rapidly throughout the army even to its rear. Orders were even given for stopping the passage of the artillery over the St. Bernard, but the first Consul who had already reached Aosta immediately repaired to Bard. He climbed up the rock Albaredo, upon the left mountain, which rock commands, at once both the town and the fort, and soon perceived the possibility of taking the town. There was not a moment to be lost; on the 25th, at night fall, the 58th demi-brigade led by Dufour, scaled the wall and gained possession of the town, which is only separated from the fort by the stream of the Dorie. In vain, during the whole night, the fort showered grape shot at half musket distance upon the French within the town; they maintained themselves there; and at last out of consideration for the inhabitants the fire of the fort ceased.

The infantry and cavalry passed one by one up the path of the mountain which the first Consul had climbed, and where no horse had ever stepped. It was a path known to none but gotherds.

On the following nights the artillery officers with surprising skill, and the gunners with the greatest intrepidity, took their guns through the town. Every precaution had been taken for concealing the knowledge of this operation from the commandant of the fort. The road was covered with litter and dung, and and the pieces concealed under branches and straw, were drawn by the men with cords, in the most profound silence. Thus was a space of several hundred toises crossed within pistol shot of the batteries of the fort. The garrison, though suspecting nothing, made occasional discharges, which killed or wounded a considerable number of gunners; but that did not in the least cheek the general zeal. The fort did not surrender until early in June. By that time the French had succeeded, with the utmost difficulty, in mounting several guns upon the Albaredo, whence they thundered down upon the batteries of the fort. If they had been forced to delay the passing of the artillery until the capture of the fort, all the hopes of the campaign would have been lost.

St. Helena Anecdote.

Some time before the dinner hour he assembled us all around him in his chamber. A servant entered to announce that dinner was ready; he sent us away, but as I was going out last, he called me back. "Stay here," said he, "we will dine together. Let the young people go; we old folks will keep one another company." He then expressed a disire to dress, intending, as he said, to go into the drawing-room after dinner.

While he was dressing, he put his hand on his left thigh where there was a deep scar. He called my attention to it by laying his finger in it, and finding that I did not understand what it was, he told me that it was a mark of a bayonet wound by which he had nearly lost his limb, at the siege of Toulon. Marchand who was dressing him here took the liberty of remarking, that the circumstance was well known on board the Northumberland, that one of the crew had told him, on going on board, that it was an Englishman who first wounded our Emperor.

The Emperor, on this, observed that people had in general wondered and talked a great deal of the singular good fortune which had preserved him, as it were, invulnerable in so many battles. "They were mistaken," added he; "the only reason was that I made a secret of all my dangers." He then related that he had had three horses killed under him at the siege of Toulon; that he had had several killed and wounded in his campaigns of Italy; and three or four at the siege of St. Jean d'Acre. He added that he had been wounded several times; that at the battle of Ratisbon a ball had struck his heel; and at the battle of Esling or Wagram, I cannot say which, a ball had torn his boot and stocking, and grazed the skin of his left leg. In 1814 he lost a horse and his hat at Arcis sur-Aubor its neighborhood. After the battle of Brienne, as he was returning to head quarters in the evening, in a melancoly and pensive mood; he was suddenly attacked by some Cossacks, who had passed over the rear, of the army. He thrust one of them away, and was obliged to draw his sword in his own defence, several of the Cossacks were killed at this side. "But what renders this circumstance very extraordinary," said he, "is, that it took place near a tree which at that moment caught my eye, and which I recognised as the very tree under which, when I was but 12 years old, I used to sit during play hours and read Jerusalem Delivered"——Doubtless on the spot Napoleon had been first fired by emotions of glory!

SPANISH ROYAL FAMILY.

The Melancholy picture of royalty given below, is from the Madrid correspondent of an English paper:

"I happened to be walking yesterday near the place, when I observed a number of state carriages going towards the principal staircases. I was told that the King and the Royal Family were just preparing to take their usual promenade, and I had the curiosity to see how they appeared. The palace is a fine pile of building, after the plan of the Tuilleries at Paris, but upon a less extensive scale. It is not yet much more than half completed; the Royal Family occupy one side of the square which is built in a light and very graceful style of architecture. In the middle there is a noble gateway, through which any body may pass during the day; it is, in fact, a common thoroughfare. As you pass through, you see on the right hand the principal staircase, on approaching which, I found it lined with battle axe guards; a party of the carbineers before noticed, and four or five grenadiers, occupied the lower steps, and stood on each side of the King's carriage, which was in waiting. The infantry guards were drawn up in the square before the palace and a body of the horse guards to the number of five or six and twenty, were waiting also in the square to escort (i. e. to guard) the Royal carriages. In the passage there were two or three military men in undress, and seven or eight old women, who were waiting to present memorials to the king—though they can scarcely be ignorant that the time for asking favors from the King of Spain is passed. After waiting some time, the King and Queen descended the staircase, attended by several officers of state, all in full dress; that is to say, in dark blue coats, turned up with crimson, laced with gold, in the usual military fashion, which small clothes, and white silk stockings.—Such was also the dress of the king, in addition to which he wore a blue ribband over his left sholder, and a star on his breast. The Queen, a slight genteel figure, appeared in a pink stain hat, very plain, and a blue silk mantle, edged with ermine, which covered the remainder, of her dress. Her face has a mild beauty in it, which strongly interests a spectator. It looked on this occasion and oppressed with inward suffering. The face of the King is remarkable for the vacancy—and, indeed I must say, the deformity of its expression. The chin and the lower lip protrudes considerably beyond the line of the upper features, and seems scarcely to belong to them. The upper lip is enveloped in mustachios; and yet with these features almost of the animal tribe, there is a mixture of intelligence loftiness, and feebleness in his eye, which indicates a very peculiar character. Two of the officers of state placed themselves at each side of the carriage door, offering their shoulders to the assistance of her Majesty while getting in.—I observed that she merely took the hand of the King, and got in, not without some effort, without availing herself of the assistance proffered by the officers of state. She smiled not; she scarcely looked around her, and addressed not a syllable to any body. The King, who is a good portly figure, before he followed the Queen looked around like a man who wished to give an impression that he was a free agent, but who betrayed his real state of duress by a certain awkwardness which he could not control. He was as reserved and silent as the Queen.—There is only one step, which is firmly fixed outside, beneath the door of the carriage and this is so high that both their Majesties were obliged to ascend to it by means of a foot stool. The foot-stool was then strapped behind, where it hung dangling as the carriage drove off.—But before it left the Palace, his Majesty put out his hand from the window, and received the several petitions, which were presented to him. I was rather surprised that this custom is permitted to remain, as it may easily be made the vehicle of private communications to the King, which the whole system of the household is at present framed to intercept. Don Carlos, the King's eldest brother—and very like him, with the exception that his figure is short—his wife and family, followed in the second coach equally reserved. Don Francisco and his consort followed in the third. He has a good face, but a short figure. In getting in he gave one or two of the officers a nod of recognition, and forced a smile into his countenance, which seemed to be very little valued by those for whom it was meant. The three carriages rolled away without a cheer, or an expression of any sort from the persons present.—They were immediately joined by three other state carriages, filled with the officers of the household, & the whole cavalcade was attended by the escort already noticed. The infantry received the King in a respectful manner, the band playing, and the standard lowered as he passed. Thus the King and the Royal Family take their rides every afternoon—the weather permitting—thus attended—thus guarded. If they have amongst them a spark of sentiment, they must envy the humblest stranger, whom they meet on their road for he is free to breathe the morning air, and to turn the head of his mule to whatever point of the compass he pleases.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT on or about the sixth day of January last, I gave my Note to John Tilman, for two hundred dollars, in consequence of the difference in exchanging or swapping horses: Now, this is to notify said Tilman, and all other persons concerned, that I will not pay the said note, inasmuch as the horse I received of him was not sound.—All persons are forewarned not to trade for said note.

Edmund Andrews.

Feb. 12, 1823.—39:3t.

$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Fayetteville, N. C. about the month of December, 1821 a Negro Man by the name of JIM,

35 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stout built, dark complexion, and grum countenance. He was purchased about three years ago of Mr. Donald M'Rae, of this county; he formerly belonged to Mrs. Dyer of Moore County, where I believe he was raised: he is well known in this, Chatham and Moore Counties, by the name of Jim M'Lend, through which counties his range extends, I understand he has been seen in the neighborhood of Deep River, having in his possesion a pass, and being a cunning and intelligent fellow, may deceive many. A reward of 15 Dollars will be given to any person that will lodge the said negro in any jail so that I get him again, or twenty dollars if delivered to me in Fayetteville.

J. A. Mumford.

Feb. 27.—39 2w.

$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Fayetteville, N. C. about the month of January, 1822, a Negro Man by the name of REDDOCK

25 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender made, bright complexion, pleasing countenance, and has tolerable thick lips. Reddock was purchased about three years ago of Mr. Brittain H Saunders, who then lived about 12 miles south of Raleigh, on the Stage Road leading to this place; has been hired in the neighborhood of Mrs. Banks, 10 miles south of Raleigh, where he has a wife and I have good reason to believe, that he is lurking about that neighborhood.

A reward of 15 Dollars will be given to any person who will lodge the negro in any jail, so that I get him again, or twenty Dollars, if delivered to me in Fayetteville.

J. A. Mumford.

Feb 27.—39:2w.

Lost,

A Note drawn by James Holmes of Sampson county, and made payable to Jno. T. Gale, at three months after date, for the sum of Seventy-five dollars. I forewarn all persons from trading for said Note. A reward of five dollars will be given for the delivery of said Note to D. D. Salmon or the subscriber.

The date of above Note not recollected, but believed to be some time in the month of June or July 1821. JNO. T GALE.

Feb. 27. 39 3t

Notice.

ON the Thursday of next County Court, for Cumberland County, an election will be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, to supply the office of Coroner, vacant by the demise of Thomas Evans.

February 27, 1822. 39:tf.

More Philadelphia Shoes.

H. G. Nelson & Co.

HAVE just received pr. Steam Boat, a few Trunks Ladies Philadelphia City made SHOES, superior quality.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19. 38:3t

☞ **The subscriber intending to quit this State in the Spring, requests those who are indebted to him to make payment, and those who have demands against him to present them.**

A SWEETLAND.

Fayetteville Jan. 23, 1823. 34tf